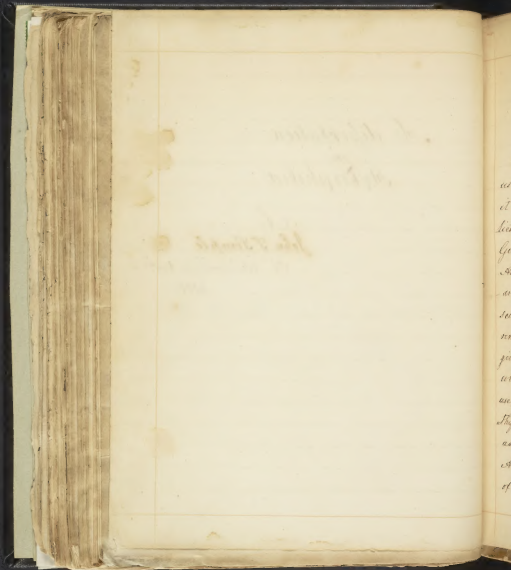


A dissertation
on
Hydrophobia

By
John T Temple
Of Williamsburg, Virga
1796

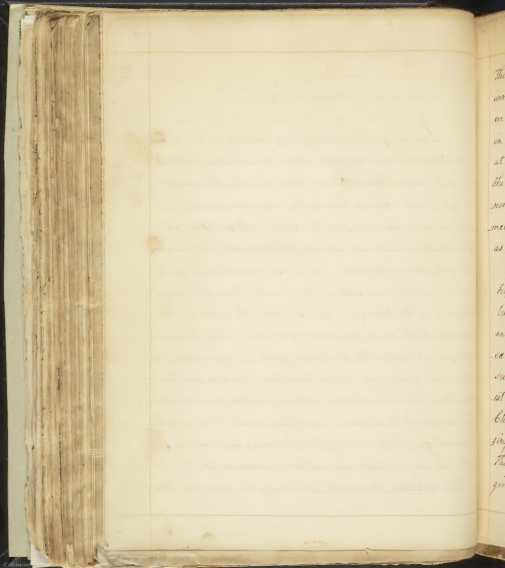
S^t 276 Market St New Market

before the faculty.



Hydrophobia

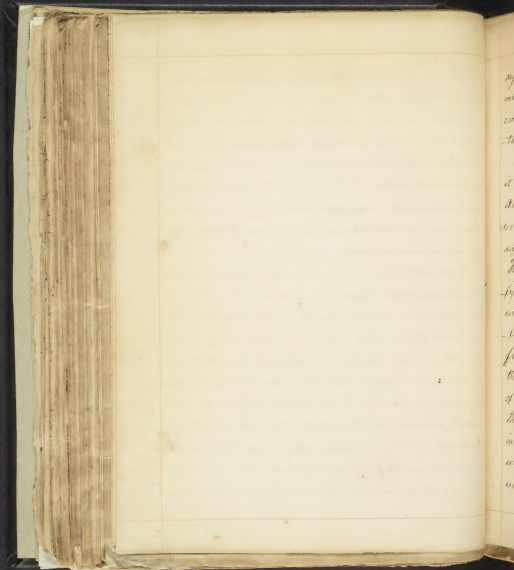
Looking over the catalogue of diseases to which man is exposed, none appears better calculated to strike us with terror than that of Hydrophobia. Ever since it reared its horrid head, the endeavours of the noblest minds, as well, as the most brilliant sons of Genius, have been in search of remedies for its cure. As yet, their endeavours have been unavailing; and Hydrophobia still remains a blot on the brow of medical science. We have not been without the proposal of remedies both as a preventive, and cure. They have been given to us under the pretence of experience; but when the discerning mind has had occasion for their use, they have been found, entirely useless, and not worthy longer to be retained, as they could have no other advantage, than merely to tantalize, and delude. At this day, we are not without remedies for the cure of this disease, on which, not only the ignorant, but



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The learned, place the most implicit confidence. And were we to believe all that has been said in their favour we might with truth say, that the clouds of darkness in which this disease has so long remained involved, have at length, ^{been} dissipated, and that it no longer remains the scourge of Man. But I am sorry to say, that Ignorance, deception and falsehood, have given rise to remedies in other diseases, that have proved as unsuccessful as the remedies in this

In selecting this, as the subject of my essay, I cannot hope to offer any thing new or useful, that has not been proposed; but it is by the frequent agitation of an obscure subject that any thing useful is to be obtained. An obscure individual, although he could not see how his Country was to be benefited in the slightest degree, gave rise to the Babels Conspire act, of Charles the second, which has proved the greatest blessing to the British Nation. And may I not hope, that this feeble effort, (although I cannot see how) may give rise to a plan of cure which shall forever



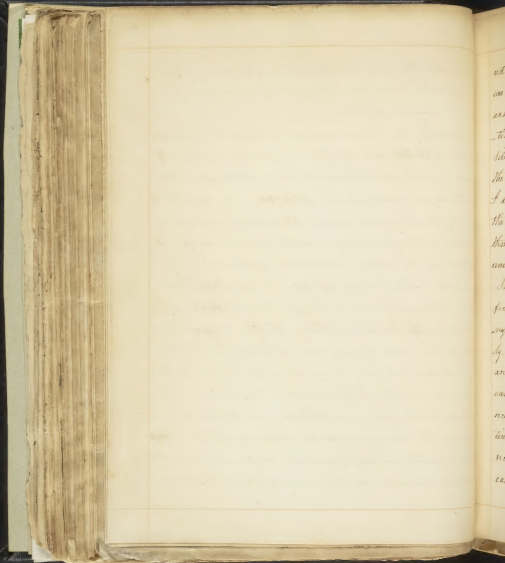
dissipate the areas of Thirst? If it should in the most distant manner be the cause of ameliorating the condition of a single individual my most sanguine expectations will be gratified.

In treating of Thirst I shall only take notice of it as it occurs in man from the bite of rabid animals. One shall, first, take notice of the symptoms as they occur; secondly, the appearances upon dissection; and lastly, the different methods of cure that have been recommended.

Thirst is derived from two Greek words signifying the areas of water. Cullen has arranged it under the class nervous, and over-spasmi. He defines it "a loathing and great area of drinking any fluids, from their creating a painful constriction of the Pharynx; occasioned most commonly by the bite of a rabid animal." There is certainly an objection to the word Thirst, from its communicating an incorrect idea of the disease, there being many cases when this area of water does not exist, as the word would imply; in the very last ^{stage} of the disease this is very



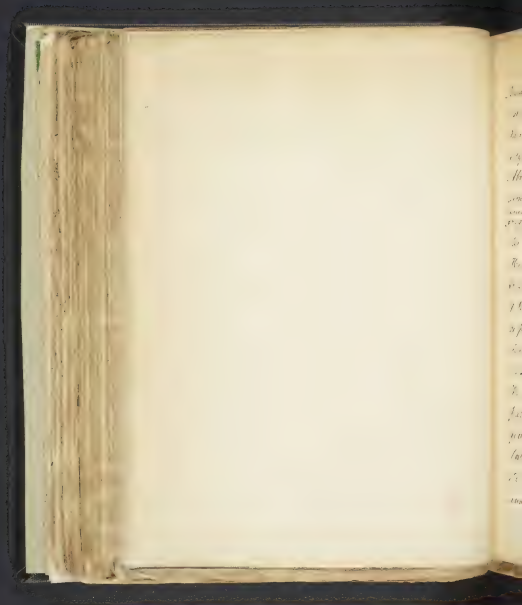
frequently the case. As it has been so long retained and is so generally unaltered I will adopt it as expressive of a disease occurring from the bite of a rabid animal, of the Canine species. From our present Pathological knowledge of this most dreadful affection, we cannot say positively under what class, or order, it should be arranged, so that Cullen's will answer as well, perhaps, as any other: but I am disposed to view it as ~~highly~~ inflammatory nature. Although many animals are affected with this disease yet the power of communicating it appears to be confined to the Canine species; such as, Dogs, Foxes and Wolves. It has been thought that the stage of the disease in the animal inflicting the bite, changes materially his capability of communicating it; But from every thing I have been able to collect on the subject it appears that, the capability of the animal to communicate the disease, is the same from the time he is affected with rabies, to the time of his death. Cases are related of persons being affected in every stage of the disease, and two cases have come under my observation, where the Dogs did



not show the same form of morbid action the same whole
was inflicted: and the sensation affected with a pricking
and the case never fatal. It was then said that the per-
tinacious state of constitution of the nerve in which the
vire is collected may exert some influence in preventing
the action. This must be the case in confusiveness, and
I am rather inclined to think that there is something in
the nature of a morbid stimulus of so violent a nature
that it will at once produce the disease, when there is a
tendency to it, and in it any disposition of vire.

In some cases the morbid action is so violent that it produces
from the first to the last day, and even that, to some
degree, after the morbid action is removed. In many, and I should
in your words, it is not, and with the impression ^{has been} removed, but
the morbid action is not removed, viz. Sunday, and
even Monday, and even after the morbid action had been
removed. But it was observed also the great length of
time has intervened, it has been attributed to some mor-
bid and permanent cause of irritation. Whether this is the
case or not I cannot at this time determine; but this.



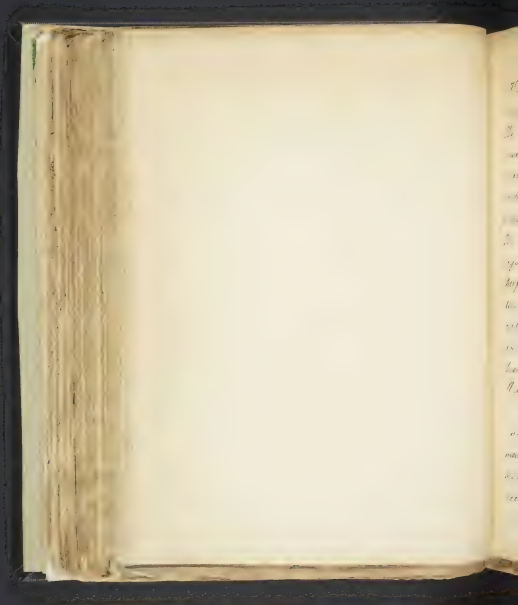


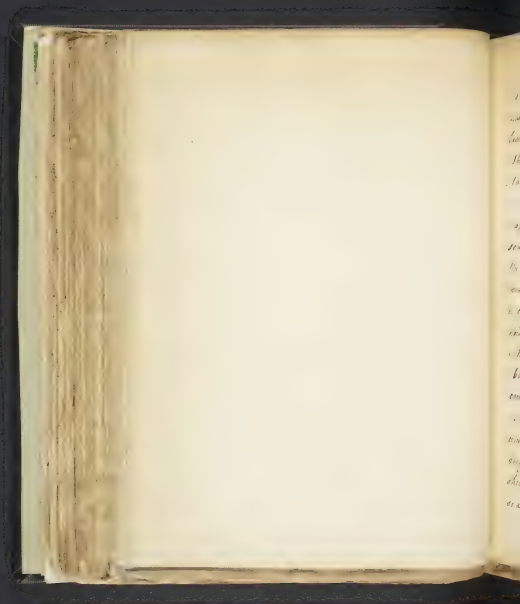
Arises in its being known to him. He is unable to swallow the
least quantity of water although suffering with great thirst.
There is a constant spasm of the glottis apparently from an inability
to swallow it. Any thing can be taken if in a solid form.
About this time a circumscribed haem in the Eligible re-
gion comes on, is stable, with increased constriction, and
in quantity on the spasm. A condition of a well lit artery not
to success, with long time, and very difficult operation.
He is anxious restless with an angry and frantic,
in constant spitting out a thick and viscid mucus. At this stage
of the disease he becomes unable to use the most valuable
or polished receptacles which bring him into the most ac-
tual convulsions. The patient is not always the same, but
most frequently weak, pale, and anxious, and conscious
of his condition, and in constant agony. The mind of the
patient is most commonly as good as usual, answering all
questions put to him, and most often lamenting his
late and long agony. Towards the latter stage of
the disease there is a marked contraction of the throat
and genital organs, to which these convulsions are finally



the an col. There is sometimes a cumulating of such matters
such as occurs in the yellow fever. Gastritis and so. These
disorders only when there is a high degree of inflammatory
action in the stomach. It is a marked secretion of the stomach
and at such time as was formerly supposed. The voice becomes
hoarse and gutturing. The pulse weak, tumultuous and irreg-
ular. The convulsions come on with increased frequency
and violence, and the anarchy suffers, as if unable longer
to bear the weight of pain was more as branches wither-
ing. Most of the above symptoms are observable in every
case of tetanus, even asense from the life of a man or animal,
although almost every case differs in degree and violence.
This disease usually comes with the most rapidity, and
in almost every case gives, requiring the most vigorous re-
lief. The practitioners must be cautious of "over" and "under"
treatment. *Signs and symptoms.*

Opium is given with the following directions.
The brain and particularly
the trachea, and oesophagus, are in a state of inflammation.
The muscles and meninges themselves are uncommonly dry.





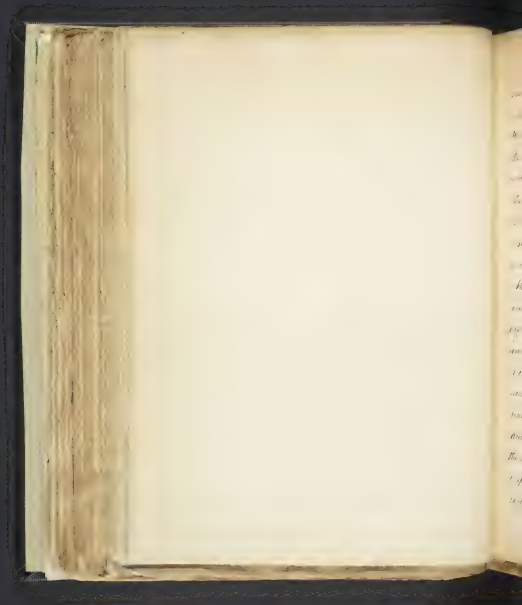
is a little less than a line from ear to ear. The hemorrhage
was made its appearance, as shown a secondly, without the last
location resort to the Knife, or the caustic applications.

The former method is greatly preferred even to the latter cer-
tainly. Their results are not connecting every trace of the poison.

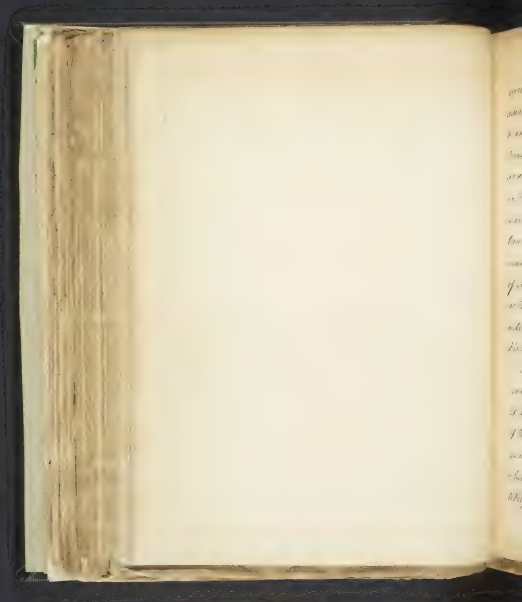
The second method is not just a matter of force with
knife and water. It requires as much of the power as is possible, a
sufficient amount of time is used, making care to be taken before
the first part of the wound, by a few strokes in rapidity,
shows the simple pass through any part of the wound almost
to be changed, least it should carry away with it some of the
poison to the adjacent flesh. The cut is then to be exposed
with epinephric solution, and continued to some time. The
basilic vein is cut, to which is added a large portion of Tassar
concentrated, not as soon as it is as deep. The knife may be
used in almost every case, but should the situation of the
wound, or the prejudices of the patient, prevent last is most
frequently the case, for its use; then the caustic
should be resorted to. Usually, as it is long continued,
as as much as completely, to remove the last trace of the



[illegible]



[illegible]



will remove the poison and thus prevent the occurrence of the
disease: And many of the elopists, looking to what they believe to
be an infallible remedy, have been fatally misled. In certain
poisons, even for a very long time there is a specific for their removal,
and as many at one time believed in its efficacy as now even
in the efficacy of the snake stone. A sort of lead has been held
useful, and iron, is not at all rare. Many other remedies have
been proposed; but it is useless for me to mention them: they have all
failed, and deliverance has come with them strongly, the marks
of suppuration, and even as regarding is the progress of things
as they ever do, I am in hopes that the better time
will shortly show the same fate, and I look with all its
kindness at such. Treatment when the disease has occurred.

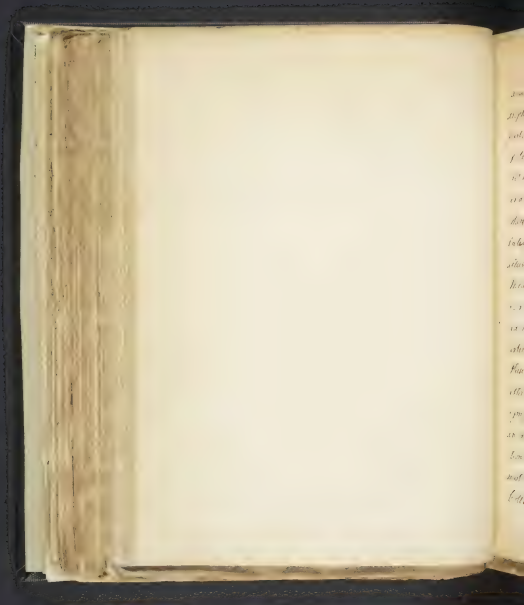
Almost every action of the human machine has at one time
or other attracted some share of attention. Some and the limits
of an essay of this kind, will not allow of my touching
them all; and if I did, it is possible I might have
been writing, I will therefore only touch some of them, and
which from their present use seem in the system, appear most
likely to prove serviceable. The air, and the blood, and the



stances forewent. It lost us one from the want of being better
lions to him & a highly recommending reason. And I am inclined
to think that the issue was altogether incorrect, although I acknow-
ledge that the opportunity I have had to form an opinion has
been very limited. This belief is formed from the symptoms of the
disease, the appearance upon inspection, the blood drawn, vomit
tissue, the Count has been reported to have read with, when ex-
posed to a very great extent, as well as sometimes the blood count
which is known to be a very serious matter. There is a very high degree
of inflammation in the stomach. I imagine this is a local in-
flammation in the lower part of the stomach, which is the usual locality to
be with inflammation in which of us at once involved, or
justly shrouded itself by multiplying the chain of morbid sym-
ptoms, and the use of a large amount, involving the whole
animal economy, in the substance of the stomach is a very
serious matter. There are but few cases in which a highly inflammatory
action in the stomach has been known to have occurred, and I have
not been, always, very, or in the action the most violent
inflammatory action, the whole of the stomach is in a state of
the case, in which the stomach has been in a state of inflammation.



it has been carried to the greatest extent, and ^{never} has yet been carried to this extent, in the face of the adverse, ever counterbalancing, consequences. I am satisfied that it will not prove successful in all cases, but in most cases may be not leading to its not being resorted to at the proper time or in sufficient quantity? Would any one condemn bloodletting in pleurisy because it was not successful in the case of the deceased, just as for the worth of the remedy? Or would any one in the same disease expect to assist himself with it? I know a very small number of persons who have used it at different periods, and found it successful in only a few cases, in those cases must I not then be any other remedy at the same time to the respiratory system? It even in certain circumstances, I have seen cases in which it has been more successful than the use of the Canal. To induce the return of bloodletting should be resorted to upon first appearance of the disease. The blood should be drawn more freely & large vessels, would actual bleeding is necessary; the entire should then be re-constituted, as above, there is then to any extent of the symptoms, & in short I can no longer, and the system be so much exposed to heat, and adalquum



anemia, or until their relief from the symptoms of the
dysphasia. This is not a remedy of modern date, it was used by the
Greeks, as far back as the year 400, (see the history of the economy
of medicines, case 57.) Many is the case it was a its effect, (cp.
Mr. Brighten (in the 2^d vol. page 42 of the Memoirs & transactions)
and Mr. Talcott (page 122), and Dr. Wilson of Lebanon in many
other have reported cases of its success. At the same time
certainly reported which should particularly attract attention. I
allude to those cases by Dr. Woodman of Leicester in Phillips
Medical Journal, 1817, In these two cases, the disease was
not the 1st degree of the anemia, from its appearance; it was coming
on aliquotum suum, and repeated at intervals, as long as
asthenic action, or the symptoms of Dysphasia manifested. In
these cases the remedy was successful with success, even in both cases
after three bleedings. The patients were slowly relieved, and the
symptoms were soon relieved. In this disease, there is always
an obstinately exist, pale state of the body, and with the
view of overcoming this Cathartics have been reported to. The
most useful of the cathartics are, as I believe, the
Collegium, Kellum & the other.



articles are not as valuable as the American purgatives for the purpose
 of overcoming the costiveness of the bowels and as secondary to
 the use of the Laxative. In all cases when the Stomach is inflamed
 Saline appears to be particularly adapted. In these cases it is as
 much as the use of any other. As to any of the salts purgatives
 being there is not that difficulty in taking this article when
 made into pills even when the bowels are inflamed. There
 is a circumstance that should be attended to as it is much taken
 into the smallest case when the difficulty is sufficiently great
 will prevent their administration. The Laxative should be given in
 large doses, about 30, and repeated as often as is found necessary.
 I am not prepared to say whether it would be better to com-
 bine with it some article to moderate its operation, but I should
 rather incline to the opinion that it would excite much better
 by itself. If it should produce a relaxation the chance of the
 cathartic is very much to show success. I would not have
 one time claimed at all, and the use which has been the
 most, is the function of Laxatives. If this article can be more
 useful in the system it will think that it probably could be
 by its Diarrhetic effect. The immediate action which is ac-



color the plan of treatment, and with this which is the
basis, the various remedies, in the treatment of the 2^d degree
transactions. (Should have no intimate relation to that action
or even to the stage of action, as in the case of the 1st degree,
in some of which, the remedies are in some proposed which
have a direct effect in removing the existing action in the sys-
tem to producing an action. Thus even, such as purging
or emesis, which are in some cases, it is not necessary that
I should expect that the results of the existing effects would
allow the diseases action move with the life of the patient.
Phlegm, Mucus, &c. are all the most violent antispas-
modics have been used, with the effect of increasing
the violent spasmodic action. For instance, what is often
adopted to the use of these 'binding'; it being certainly the
most common action of this class with which it is a question
how to remove the action, or to remove the action of the disease
which is a direct and violent action, as it is said. That
is the question, and that is, in some cases, the experience
has shown that the action is not removed, or a moderate
amount of it, is not to be expected, or a moderate length of time,



[illegible]





it was used as freely as could be wished, and under the most favourable circumstances, viz. a prisoner, yet both Men and Hogs were affected. Nine Hogs were bitten by a Maa Dog, they were all put under the use of the remedy, and yet 5 out of the 9, were taken with Hyangphobia from the 10th to the 15th day after the bite of the rabid animal, and died within. There is also a case related of a man, by name Samus Gaur, who was bitten by a Maa Dog on the 10th of June. He took freely of Scullcap and aloe in every respect according to directions, yet on the 17th he was taken with Hyangphobia. So that this is a case when it did not prevent its occurrence. The Scullcap was continued; and as his bowels were in a very constipated state, one Scruple of Calomel was given, it purged well, and as it is stated, some officious person, took away about. Blood, the exact quantity was not known, and Gaur was better; The quantity of Blood was thought to be about 3xij. The disease lasted until the 13th of the following month. From the great length of time the disease is said to have continued, I am disposed to think, that it was not Hyangphobia; but if it was, would it not be more rational to attribute the cure to the

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Salomet - and use of the Lanet? They are certainly better est-
 -culated, to produce the effect. For what are the properties of this
 pretended article? It is a very mild article, possessing only
 slightly tonic properties, and may be taken, to any amount.
 It is a general rule, and so far as I know, without a single ex-
 -ception, that if an article can be taken, ad libitum, no very
 great power is attributable to it. A more full experience
 with this article, will show whether it is entitled to the pro-
 -ses that have been lavished on it; And if such should de-
 -serve to be the case, I will cap, will ascribe to it, verum in
 letters of Gold, and the name of Dr. Laurence Van Der-
 -wer, to be prefixed, until the last syllable of "re-medi-tum;"

